

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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Volume XIV

January 1944

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1939-43.

Reports received from 318 of the nation's larger cities showed the following increases in 1943 as compared with 1942: Rape, 9.7 percent; burglary, 3.4 percent; auto theft, 11.5 percent. On the other hand, the following decreases were shown: Murder, 12.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 10.3 percent; aggravated assault, 0.5 percent; robbery, 2.0 percent; larceny, 10.6 percent.

The pronounced auto theft increase of 11.5 percent in 1943 caused the figure for that year to be 5.5 percent over the pre-war average for 1939-41. Auto thefts increased last year in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central States. The continued increase in rapes during 1943 resulted in the figure for last year being 21.9 percent above the average for 1939-41. Other felonious assaults last year were 7.1 percent above the pre-war average for 1939-41. Although burglaries increased 3.4 percent over 1942, the figure last year was 10.2 percent below the average for 1939-41.

The average value of property stolen per offense showed substantial increases in 1943 as compared with 1942, as follows: Robbery, 7.3 percent; burglary, 21.7 percent; larceny, 30.8 percent; auto theft, 6.7 percent. Although larcenies as a whole decreased in number, a 39.5 percent increase occurred in pocket-picking and a 22.9 percent increase in purse-snatching. Shoplifting showed a decrease of 6.2 percent, and thefts of auto accessories decreased 56.4 percent.

Daytime residence burglaries increased 7.2 percent but nighttime residence burglaries declined 10.6 percent. Nonresidence burglaries committed during the night hours increased 9.4 percent.

Although oil station robberies decreased 72.7 percent last year, highway robberies increased 5.6 percent.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1943.

On the average day last year there were 27 criminal homicides, 29 rapes, and 136 other felonious assaults; there were 124 robberies, 745

burglaries, 2,209 larcenies, and 514 auto thefts. The estimated total of major crimes occurring in the United States during 1943 was 1,381,681.

Monthly Variations in Crime.

Wartime conditions continued to show a marked influence on the seasonal variations in crime, upsetting to some extent the trends which had been considered normal in peacetime. This serves as a reminder that local law enforcement administrators need to employ tabulations showing yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily, and hourly variations in the frequency of local crimes, together with compilations revealing the geographic distribution of offenses, in order that available law enforcement officers may be used most effectively.

Crime Rates, 1943.

Tables are presented in this bulletin showing the number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by size and location. The figures for the reporting cities divided into six groups by size disclose that all six groups of cities showed decreases for murder, manslaughter, and larceny; five groups showed decreases in aggravated assaults; and 4 groups showed decreases in robberies; all six groups showed increases in auto thefts; four showed increases in burglaries and rapes.

As a general proposition the larger cities have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. The exceptions are that aggravated assaults occurred with greatest frequency in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 and that larcenies in cities over 250,000 in population were lower than in cities with from 25,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

Persons Arrested, 1943.

Last year 490,764 fingerprint arrest records were examined and 79,122 represented women. This is an increase of 12.5 percent over the number of women arrested and fingerprinted in 1942. Male arrests decreased 20.2 percent last year. For the first time in 12 years, age 17 predominated in the frequency of males arrested, and age 18 predominated in the frequency of female arrests. Boy arrests under 18 increased 23.4 percent and girl arrests under 21 years of age increased 47.9 percent.

Arrests of females under 21 years of age for offenses against common decency increased 56.9 percent, for crimes against property 30.1 percent, and for miscellaneous violations 53.2 percent. Arrests for assaults and homicides decreased 5.5 percent.

Arrests of males under 18 years of age increased 39.8 percent for rape, 39.0 percent for robbery, 27.7 percent for burglary, and 23.4 percent for auto theft.

Of the total fingerprint arrest records received last year, 47.7 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage was 51.1 and for females, 29.8.

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency is more clearly seen when it is noted that compared with arrests in 1941, the figures for 1943 show that arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 130.4 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1943. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total pop- ulation	Population repre- sented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,027	95.36	62,715,897	61,768,408	98.49
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.00	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.00
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.00	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.00
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	105	98.13	7,343,917	7,203,857	98.09
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	206	97.65	7,417,093	7,242,098	97.64
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	622	93.53	9,966,898	9,334,464	93.65

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,918 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,517,397. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 2,945 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1943, one or more reports were received during the year from 1,937 sheriffs and State Police organizations and from 8 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 4,890 agencies contributing crime reports to the FBI during 1943.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 24 presents the number of known offenses and the rate per 100,000 during 1943 as reported by the police departments of 2,089 cities with a combined population of 65,598,206. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups by size. This information makes it possible for police administrators and other interested individuals to compare local data with national averages.

When compared with similar data for 1942, the figures in table 24 disclose that decreases occurred in all offense classes except rape, burglary, and auto theft. When examining the figures for the individual groups of cities divided by size, it is noted that all six groups of cities showed decreases in murder, manslaughter, and larceny; all but group II showed decreases in aggravated assaults, and all but groups II and VI showed decreases in robberies. On the other hand, all six groups of cities showed increases in auto thefts; all but groups III and IV showed increases in burglaries; and all but groups III and VI showed increases in rapes.

It is interesting to note that the average figures for group II cities show increases in all offense classes except homicide and larceny, whereas the average figures for group III cities reflect decreases in all offense classes except auto theft.

Confirming the studies of prior years, table 24 reflects as a general proposition that the larger cities have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. With the exception of aggravated assault and larceny, cities over 100,000 in population reported higher crime rates than the smaller cities. For aggravated assault the highest rate was reported by cities with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and for larceny the average rate for cities with over 250,000 inhabitants is lower than the rates for cities with from 25,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

The following tabulation shows the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1943:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,432.1	100.0	Assault.....	49.7	3.5
Larceny.....	829.4	57.9	Robbery.....	45.3	3.2
Burglary.....	300.9	21.0	Rape.....	10.7	.8
Auto theft.....	187.8	13.1	Murder.....	4.8	.3
			Manslaughter.....	3.5	.2

The foregoing figures reveal that only 4.8 percent of the total crimes represented in table 24 were composed of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the cities represented in the tabulation reported 3,130 murders, 2,220 negligent manslaughters, 7,041 rapes, and 32,627 aggravated assaults. Although robberies constituted only 3.2 percent of the total offenses, 29,695 such crimes are included in the compilation.

The estimated total of serious crimes committed in the United States during 1943 is presented in table 36.

TABLE 24.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Manslaugh- ter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,804,160:								
Number of offenses known..	1,663	1,097	3,955	19,059	16,386	260,859	167,352	59,725
Rate per 100,000.....	5.56	3.86	13.23	63.8	54.8	340.6	516.0	190.8
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,650,052:								
Number of offenses known..	461	372	848	3,870	4,383	30,386	77,639	20,323
Rate per 100,000.....	6.03	4.86	11.08	50.7	57.3	397.2	1,014.9	285.7
GROUP III								
98 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,779,840:								
Number of offenses known..	329	245	593	2,306	4,002	20,800	64,320	12,756
Rate per 100,000.....	4.85	3.61	8.75	34.0	59.0	306.8	948.8	188.1
GROUP IV								
202 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,037,935:								
Number of offenses known..	268	245	497	1,767	3,888	19,038	65,334	11,904
Rate per 100,000.....	3.81	3.48	7.06	25.1	55.2	270.5	928.3	160.1
GROUP V								
531 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,021,763:								
Number of offenses known..	204	151	667	1,527	2,348	17,764	60,681	11,460
Rate per 100,000.....	2.54	1.88	8.31	19.0	29.3	221.4	756.5	142.9
GROUP VI								
1,168 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,214,450:								
Number of offenses known..	205	110	480	1,157	1,620	11,289	30,883	6,903
Rate per 100,000.....	3.30	1.77	7.72	18.6	20.1	181.7	497.0	112.5
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,089 cities; total population, 65,598,206:								
Number of offenses known..	3,130	2,220	7,041	20,695	32,627	260,136	466,218	128,161
Rate per 100,000.....	4.78	3.46	10.73	45.3	49.7	300.9	829.4	187.8

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,380,889; groups I-VI, 2,088 cities, total population, 64,093,929.

² The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I-VI, 2,087 cities, total population, 56,211,877.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police.

Monthly crime reports received from 318 of the Nation's larger cities showed increases in rape, burglary, and auto theft during 1943 with homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults, and larcenies declining.

Auto thefts showed the most pronounced increase (+11.5 percent) which placed the 1943 figure for these crimes 5.5 percent over the pre-war average for 1939-41. This is a significant trend in view of the wartime restrictions on the use of private automobiles. Auto thefts increased last year in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central States. The trend ranged from a 9.6 percent decrease in the Middle Atlantic States to a 40.5 percent increase in the Pacific geographic division.

Offenses of rape, which have shown consistent increases during the past several years, were up 9.7 percent in 1943 over the previous year and 21.9 percent over the average for 1939-41. The New England and Atlantic Coast States showed decreases in offenses of rape but increases were recorded for the rest of the Nation. The South Atlantic States reported a 14.9 percent decrease while a 56.4 percent increase was registered in the States comprising the Mountain geographic division.

While burglaries increased 3.4 percent over 1942, the annual figure was still 10.2 percent under the pre-war average. Three geographic divisions (West North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central) showed decreases and the other six showed increases. The largest decrease was 9.2 percent in the East South Central States, and on the other extreme, the Pacific region showed a 16.1 percent increase.

Aggravated assault decreased slightly (-0.5 percent) during 1943, but the figure was still 7.1 percent in excess of the average for 1939-41. Of the nine geographic divisions, four (New England, East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific) reported increases in aggravated assault. The percentage change ranged from -33.2 for the East South Central States to +52.5 for the Pacific area.

Robberies declined 2.0 percent last year. Only three geographic divisions (New England, Mountain, and Pacific) showed increases. Larcenies declined in all sections of the country except the Pacific division, and the total for the country last year was 10.6 percent under the figure for 1942.

With reference to the general decrease in robberies and larcenies it is significant to note that an analysis of the crime reports received last year from the larger cities of the Nation reflects that despite the decrease in the number of property crimes committed there was a substantial increase in the total value of property stolen. (See tables 31-33.)

Negligent manslaughters which showed a 10.3 percent decrease last year from 1942 declined in all geographic divisions except the Pacific area, where an 8.7 percent increase was recorded; and murder which

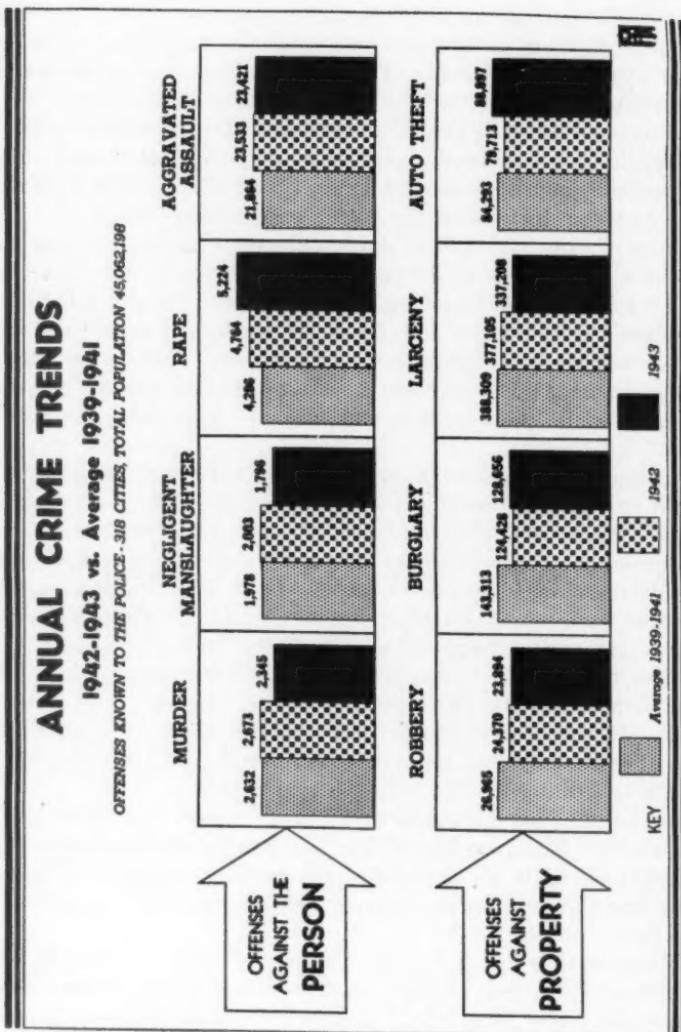


FIGURE 9.

showed a 12.3 percent decrease for the Nation declined in all sections except the Mountain States, where a 29.4 percent increase was shown.

Table 25 summarizes for the past 5 years the offenses known to the police in 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000. The data are presented not only for the United States as a whole but also for the nine geographic divisions separately. In examining the trends for individual geographic divisions, due consideration should be given to the fact that substantial shifts in population have occurred subsequent to the 1940 decennial census.

TABLE 25.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-43, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slau- ghter	Murder, man- slau- ghter by negli- gence						
NEW ENGLAND								
44 cities, total population, 3,030,386:								
1939.....	27	54	174	500	352	9,656	19,208	4,711
1940.....	29	92	186	423	366	10,073	20,680	5,053
1941.....	51	116	182	396	304	9,785	20,534	5,201
Average—1939-41.....	35	87	179	440	342	9,838	20,139	4,988
1942.....	32	80	183	388	296	8,815	21,094	4,301
1943.....	26	75	171	502	377	8,966	17,656	4,332
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
57 cities, total population, 13,531,551:								
1939.....	400	522	1,231	3,117	4,677	18,087	40,969	16,431
1940.....	471	506	1,387	3,305	4,404	22,170	44,107	20,129
1941.....	439	608	1,256	2,941	4,813	20,597	40,662	20,393
Average—1939-41.....	467	606	1,292	3,118	4,632	20,285	41,914	18,985
1942.....	452	643	1,253	2,673	4,450	16,933	40,156	16,636
1943.....	371	498	1,183	2,335	4,225	17,506	32,140	15,047
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
85 cities, total population, 12,131,211:								
1939.....	609	354	1,267	12,538	4,323	40,480	108,736	17,261
1940.....	571	397	1,181	11,708	4,444	41,234	117,551	17,926
1941.....	602	431	1,271	11,125	5,056	38,949	117,703	18,859
Average—1939-41.....	594	393	1,241	11,791	4,608	40,222	114,664	18,016
1942.....	603	392	1,338	10,481	5,374	35,607	107,806	16,507
1943.....	544	373	1,517	9,321	5,938	36,876	96,998	19,123
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
27 cities, total population, 3,641,995:								
1939.....	174	80	223	2,161	1,107	10,845	36,510	6,252
1940.....	141	79	235	1,625	1,064	10,056	35,777	5,437
1941.....	160	90	259	1,306	946	10,312	31,666	5,205
Average—1939-41.....	158	82	239	1,698	1,038	10,406	34,632	5,631
1942.....	150	99	262	1,006	1,443	8,297	30,458	4,679
1943.....	145	66	335	941	1,081	8,067	25,697	4,781

TABLE 25.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-43, by geographic divisions—Continued

(Population figures from 1940 decennial census)

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- cen- theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slau- gh- ter	Murder, man- slau- gh- ter by negli- gence						
SOUTH ATLANTIC¹								
35 cities, total population, 3,917,445:								
1939.....	557	172	357	2,780	4,853	16,915	44,560	9,895
1940.....	594	188	370	2,968	4,449	17,303	49,311	9,990
1941.....	621	218	434	3,015	5,121	16,838	52,935	12,101
Average—1939-41.....	591	192	388	2,922	4,806	17,018	48,935	10,661
1942.....	613	187	489	3,146	6,019	15,763	53,772	10,598
1943.....	482	182	416	2,968	5,482	15,430	45,630	10,331
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
12 cities, total population, 1,228,352:								
1939.....	268	101	71	969	2,210	6,546	11,568	1,877
1940.....	298	89	120	1,127	3,579	6,687	12,941	2,130
1941.....	250	102	117	940	2,480	5,741	12,912	2,381
Average—1939-41.....	273	98	101	1,012	2,759	6,325	12,474	2,129
1942.....	251	62	109	1,003	1,872	5,365	18,721	2,523
1943.....	209	61	111	677	1,251	4,874	11,547	2,437
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
20 cities, total population, 2,414,637:								
1939.....	315	97	162	1,375	1,807	10,803	36,698	4,053
1940.....	285	88	206	1,313	1,919	10,399	35,418	4,098
1941.....	328	127	236	1,391	2,225	11,277	35,791	4,784
Average—1939-41.....	310	104	201	1,359	1,984	10,827	35,969	4,311
1942.....	341	104	180	1,185	2,065	9,545	34,448	4,868
1943.....	335	100	217	1,113	2,054	9,582	20,297	5,753
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities, total population, 835,805:								
1939.....	30	13	53	432	135	3,219	10,932	2,189
1940.....	33	44	46	458	189	3,504	13,315	1,884
1941.....	33	71	77	528	177	3,909	13,511	2,051
Average—1939-41.....	31	41	58	453	166	3,544	12,586	2,041
1942.....	34	70	101	581	216	4,335	13,840	2,178
1943.....	44	43	158	602	287	4,491	13,245	2,613
PACIFIC								
27 cities, total population, 4,430,816:								
1939.....	173	382	572	4,158	1,536	25,609	80,968	17,219
1940.....	188	395	564	4,168	1,506	25,291	67,904	17,254
1941.....	161	349	626	4,099	1,542	23,646	72,099	18,122
Average—1939-41.....	173	375	587	4,142	1,527	24,848	66,996	17,831
1942.....	197	366	849	5,907	1,789	19,678	61,510	17,423
1943.....	189	396	1,116	5,535	2,729	23,844	64,908	24,480
TOTAL—ALL DIVISIONS								
318 cities, total population, 45,062,198:								
1939.....	2,643	1,776	4,110	28,030	21,009	142,160	370,169	70,888
1940.....	2,610	1,968	4,295	27,215	21,920	146,717	397,001	83,901
1941.....	2,645	2,202	4,458	25,641	22,664	141,054	397,755	89,097
Average—1939-41.....	2,632	1,978	4,286	26,965	21,864	143,313	388,309	84,203
1942.....	2,673	2,003	4,764	24,370	23,533	124,428	377,105	79,713
1943.....	2,345	1,796	5,224	23,894	23,421	128,656	337,208	88,897

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police.

Wartime conditions continue to show a marked influence on the seasonal variations in crime, upsetting to some extent the trends which had been considered normal in peacetime. Figures 10 and 11 show the percent of monthly deviation from the annual average for the year 1943 in comparison with similar data for 1942 and the average for 1939-41. The data included in the illustrations and in table 26, which presents the daily averages for 1943, are based on the monthly crime reports received from 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000.

Murders and aggravated assaults during 1943 were most frequent during the third quarter and least frequent during the last quarter of the year. Offenses of rape occurred with greatest frequency during the second quarter and were least frequent during the winter months. The distribution of murders throughout the year was generally similar to the pre-war average for 1939-41 except that the upward swing in murders during the summer season started in May during 1943, a month earlier than usual, and was interrupted by a sharp drop in July. In contrast with the pre-war average, murders during both 1942 and 1943 showed a drop during September, following the peak reached in August.

Offenses of rape and aggravated assault generally followed the seasonal pattern established during the years 1939-42 except for a sharp rise in these offenses during June.

Negligent manslaughters, consisting almost entirely of traffic fatalities, followed the seasonal pattern of traffic deaths as heretofore, occurring with least frequency during the summer months and rising sharply during the fall and winter period. During November and December 24.0 percent of the 1943 negligent manslaughters occurred.

Robberies during 1943 were least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter. As indicated in figure 11, the distribution of robbery offenses during the past 5 years creates a rather well-defined pattern, high in frequency during the winter and low during the summer months.

Burglaries during 1943 followed the same general seasonal variation as reflected for 1939-41 except for an unusual rise in these offenses during August. The distribution of burglaries during 1942 stands out as unusual among the other years shown in figure 11.

The distribution of larceny offenses during 1943 was generally similar to the pre-war average for 1939-41 except that the fluctuation was somewhat more noticeable; that is, the seasonal curve started and ended the year lower than usual, indicating that during 1943 a larger proportion of larcenies were committed during the summer. As in the case of burglaries, the 1942 larceny curve stands out as unusual.

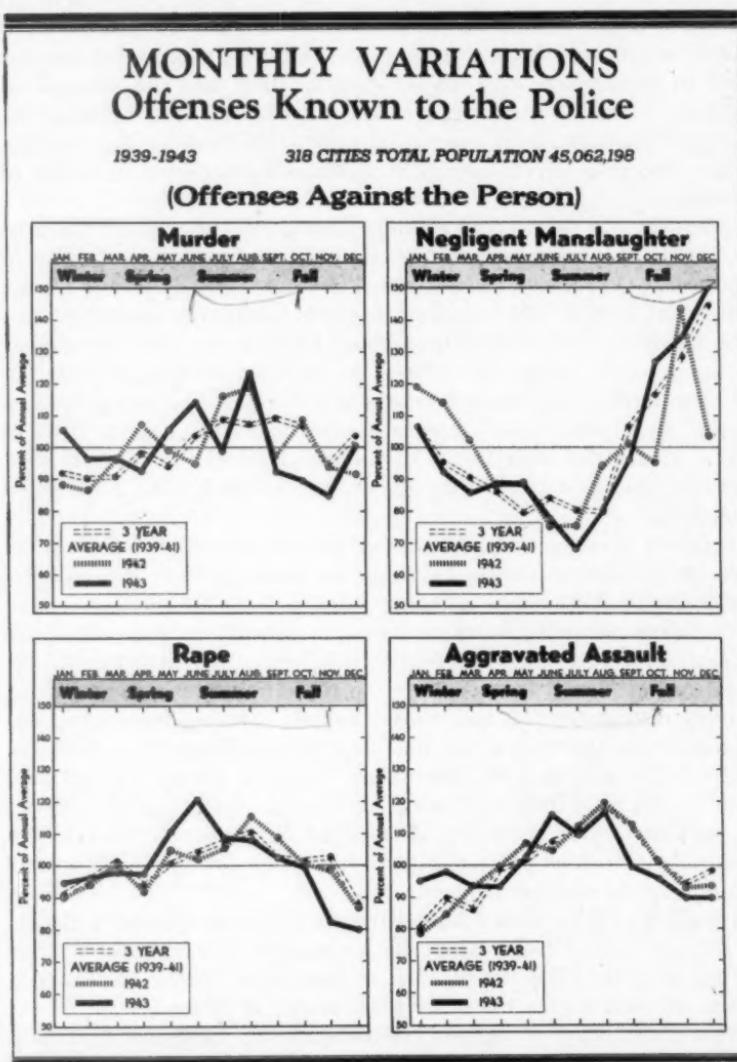


FIGURE 10.

On the average during 1939-41, auto thefts showed a tendency to decline shortly after the first of the year to a low figure during the summer months with a rise in these offenses during the winter. Both 1942 and 1943 reflected a seasonal variation quite different from this pre-war pattern. During 1942 a larger proportion of auto thefts were committed during the first part of the year and a smaller proportion toward the end of the year. The 1943 curve reveals abnormally low figures in the first part of the year and unusually high figures during the last quarter of the year, indicating a radical change in the auto theft situation during the course of the year.

TABLE 26.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1943, 318 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by neg- ligence						
January.....	6.77	5.26	13.58	72.9	61.0	342.1	770.3	169.9
February.....	6.18	4.54	13.82	72.3	62.9	356.1	850.2	192.3
March.....	6.19	4.23	14.03	65.3	60.0	358.1	864.4	215.2
April.....	5.93	4.37	14.00	67.3	59.9	352.4	923.8	233.5
May.....	6.77	4.35	15.84	61.3	65.9	349.4	938.0	241.1
June.....	7.33	2.83	17.30	53.6	74.4	331.2	958.4	213.7
July.....	6.35	3.35	15.55	60.2	70.3	334.1	969.1	235.2
August.....	7.94	3.97	15.45	64.6	75.0	397.3	982.6	249.4
September.....	5.93	4.73	14.67	63.3	63.8	338.8	976.9	270.9
October.....	5.74	6.26	14.23	66.6	61.5	349.5	1,012.9	304.4
November.....	5.43	6.63	11.80	65.2	57.5	360.6	988.0	288.4
December.....	6.45	7.48	11.45	73.3	57.6	359.7	878.5	304.7
January to March.....	6.39	4.68	13.81	70.1	61.3	352.0	827.6	102.5
April to June.....	6.68	4.19	15.71	60.7	66.7	344.4	940.0	229.6
July to September.....	6.75	4.01	15.23	62.7	60.8	356.9	976.2	251.6
October to December.....	5.88	6.79	12.50	68.4	58.9	356.6	949.7	209.3
January to December.....	6.42	4.92	14.31	65.5	64.2	352.5	923.9	243.6

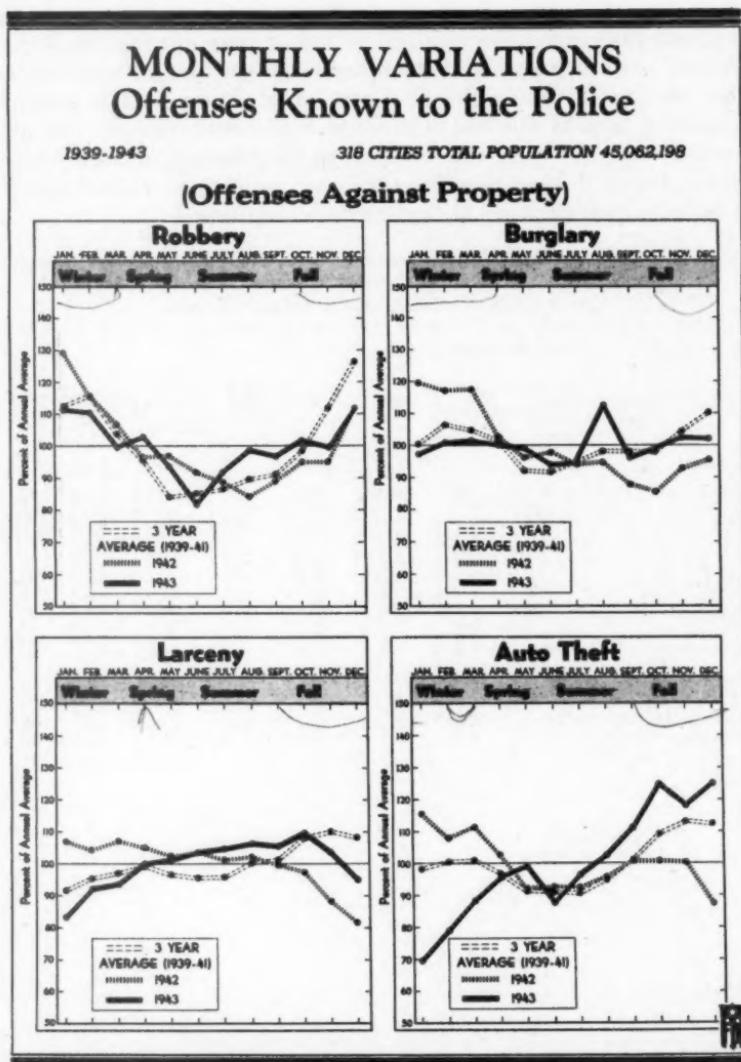


FIGURE 11.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

There is considerably more crime in some sections of the country than in others, and this is normal since the extent of crime is affected by so many factors, such as the age, sex, race, and economic status of the population, to list a few. Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) are generally higher in frequency per unit of population in the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions, while the rates for offenses against the person (murder and felonious assault) are generally higher in the States comprising the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions.

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants reported by the cities represented in table 24 are again presented in table 29 with the cities grouped not only by size but also by geographic division. State crime rates are presented in table 28, and both of these tables as well as table 24 are supported by the data shown in table 27 in which is indicated the number of cities whose 1943 crime reports were used in compiling the crime rate data.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940.

TABLE 27.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1948

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 176 cities; total population, 5,691,644	2	10	11	30	67	56	176
Middle Atlantic: 496 cities; total population, 18,925,365	6	10	20	35	130	295	496
East North Central: 510 cities; total population, 16,412,376	8	10	23	59	116	294	510
West North Central: 247 cities; total population, 5,851,478	4	5	8	12	61	157	247
South Atlantic: 188 cities; total population, 5,610,717	3	7	15	20	43	100	188
East South Central: 81 cities; total population, 2,388,100	3	3	4	10	20	41	81
West South Central: 117 cities; total population, 3,733,617	4	3	8	12	31	59	117
Mountain: 84 cities; total population, 1,406,316	1	1	2	7	22	51	84
Pacific: 190 cities; total population, 6,078,706	5	5	7	17	41	115	190
New England:							
Maine				1	2	5	15
New Hampshire				1	2	6	14
Vermont				1	1	7	9
Massachusetts	1	7	6	13	43	29	99
Rhode Island	1		1	6	5	2	15
Connecticut			3	2	7	6	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	3	6	10	43	91	156
New Jersey	1	4	5	14	32	69	125
Pennsylvania	2	3	9	11	55	135	215
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	14	32	86	144
Indiana	1	3	4	9	14	37	68
Illinois	1	1	7	14	31	86	140
Michigan	1	2	6	9	24	53	95
Wisconsin	1		2	13	15	32	63
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	53	66
Iowa		1	4	6	8	33	52
Missouri	2		2	2	13	18	37
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	6	12
Nebraska		1	1		6	13	21
Kansas	2	1	1	1	15	28	47
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	7	13
Virginia		2	3	5	6	20	36
West Virginia			3	2	6	9	20
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	20	42
South Carolina			1	2	4	9	16
Georgia	1		3	1	4	13	22
Florida		3	1	4	7	19	34
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	5	13	25
Tennessee	1	3		1	5	12	22
Alabama	1		2	3	2	11	19
Mississippi			1	1	8	5	15
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	4	8	14
Louisiana	1		1	3	3	9	17
Oklahoma		2		2	11	16	31
Texas	3	1	6	6	15	26	55
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	6	12
Idaho				1	5	10	16
Wyoming					3	3	6
Colorado	1		1	1	5	11	19
New Mexico				1	2	7	10
Arizona			1	1		7	9
Utah			1	1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	2	3
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	15	28
Oregon	1		3	1	4	15	21
California	3	3	7	13	30	85	141

1 Includes District of Columbia.

MURDER and AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

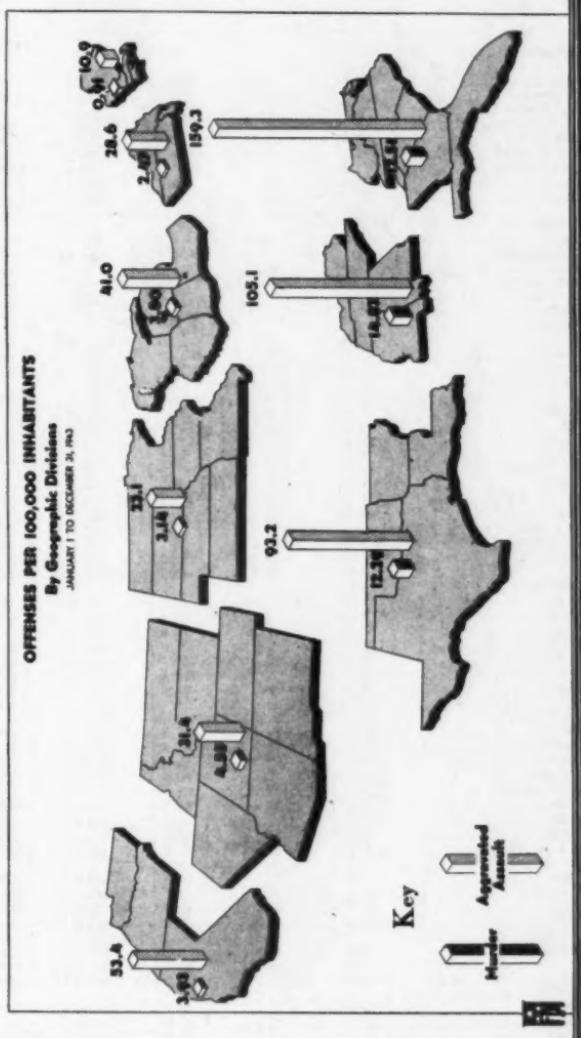


FIGURE 12.

TABLE 28.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1943, by States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	0.91	15.8	10.9	235.5	507.7	158.0
Middle Atlantic	2.47	18.8	28.6	190.1	404.5	112.8
East North Central	3.80	62.1	41.0	284.0	773.6	150.1
West North Central	3.14	21.7	23.1	212.1	656.9	124.5
South Atlantic ¹	12.51	64.7	159.3	374.8	1,094.5	234.1
East South Central	14.87	61.3	105.1	396.2	891.4	208.3
West South Central	12.29	41.1	93.2	350.9	1,066.6	209.4
Mountain	4.55	56.0	31.4	428.3	1,373.1	246.2
Pacific	3.93	106.3	53.4	493.9	1,559.4	528.4
New England:						
Maine	2.61	16.8	6.3	277.9	607.3	196.5
New Hampshire	1.62	5.7	8.1	110.0	370.4	34.0
Vermont		9.4			111.1	62.0
Massachusetts	.64	16.3	10.0	219.7	429.8	163.4
Rhode Island	.97	6.7	11.0	219.3	459.5	155.0
Connecticut	1.28	22.3	16.6	329.2	776.2	169.5
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	2.30	11.7	27.9	138.9	465.4	106.9
New Jersey	2.17	24.1	44.3	256.8	436.4	140.7
Pennsylvania	2.95	30.2	22.8	187.7	326.2	111.4
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.79	58.4	30.3	303.3	826.5	169.3
Indiana	3.53	43.4	49.7	363.0	1,049.0	249.0
Illinois	3.85	80.8	37.5	239.3	466.8	99.6
Michigan	3.76	71.2	73.1	347.0	1,041.3	195.1
Wisconsin	1.10	7.7	5.6	163.9	527.3	103.5
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.41	13.0	6.6	170.6	560.4	101.5
Iowa	1.11	10.5	4.3	169.7	679.3	126.0
Missouri	5.79	36.0	50.4	234.9	635.8	101.7
North Dakota		7.4	3.3	157.8	624.7	182.5
South Dakota	1.83	12.2	5.3	261.7	851.6	174.7
Nebraska	2.84	12.5	26.9	189.4	713.1	190.3
Kansas	3.68	28.9	16.6	309.2	802.9	161.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	2.39	121.8	17.5	409.9	1,330.8	228.4
Maryland	10.52	62.5	124.4	247.7	659.3	263.9
Virginia	15.86	94.3	178.6	420.2	1,477.7	292.4
West Virginia	2.39	69.1	101.6	292.5	590.0	124.5
North Carolina	12.82	42.9	43.7	375.1	1,038.2	174.4
South Carolina	12.70	30.9	110.9	317.6	1,340.6	197.3
Georgia	16.22	69.7	91.2	367.5	1,314.0	220.8
Florida	15.83	54.0	118.8	611.1	1,284.7	266.0
East South Central:						
Kentucky	10.37	84.7	110.3	479.4	974.1	233.3
Tennessee	15.24	59.8	87.5	356.5	810.8	232.2
Alabama	19.44	42.2	96.4	386.3	879.6	174.8
Mississippi	14.66	49.8	169.4	332.6	966.9	143.5
West South Central:						
Arkansas	11.86	47.4	89.4	241.8	902.2	157.4
Louisiana	11.33	31.7	102.2	132.8	530.5	229.8
Oklahoma	6.64	47.7	54.5	404.6	1,219.4	194.4
Texas	14.46	41.9	102.2	428.0	1,238.7	211.9
Mountain:						
Montana	.60	51.1	18.0	219.3	1,012.9	179.0
Idaho		23.2	9.0	282.3	926.2	286.8
Wyoming	8.77	14.0	10.5	152.6	1,026.1	124.5
Colorado	4.46	67.5	27.0	488.7	1,261.4	194.0
New Mexico	4.19	38.8	66.1	373.3	1,101.0	219.2
Arizona	8.56	96.4	76.3	535.7	1,228.3	376.6
Utah	5.71	44.5	31.4	511.4	1,725.1	332.0
Nevada	13.00	53.2	6.5	666.1	1,998.4	376.9
Pacific:						
Washington	3.12	51.6	24.7	482.4	1,437.2	507.8
Oregon	3.58	93.9	40.8	628.9	1,811.0	422.6
California	4.11	117.5	59.9	482.4	1,556.5	542.8

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 494 cities with a total population of 9,539,036.² Includes report of District of Columbia.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 155 cities.⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 214 cities.

ROBBERY, BURGLARY and AUTO THEFT

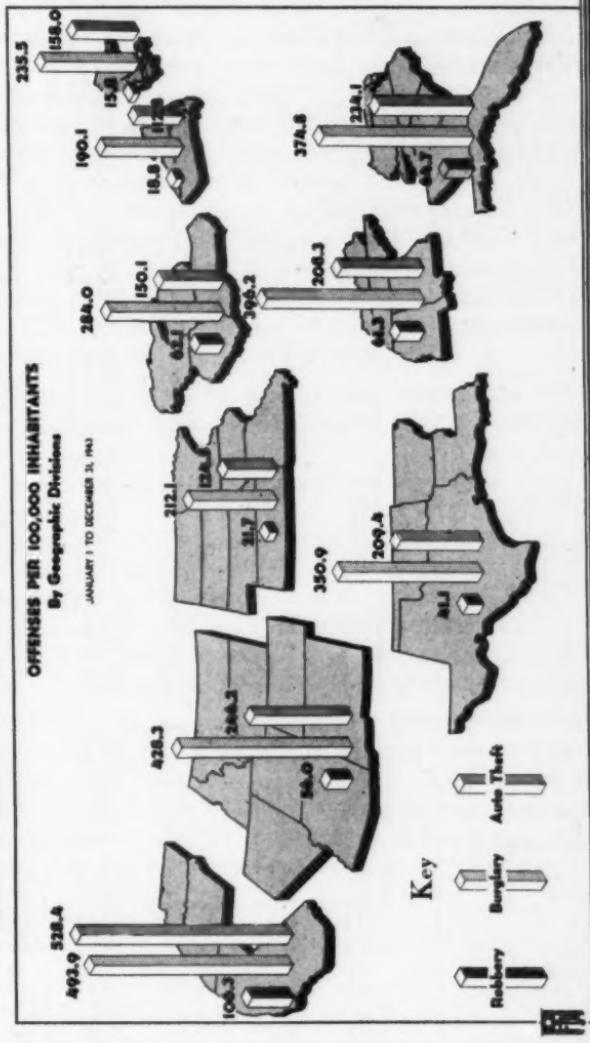


FIGURE 13.

TABLE 29.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I.	0.88	25.3	17.6	138.6	302.9	322.5
Group II.	.81	26.4	18.0	386.4	697.9	183.7
Group III.	1.08	17.1	9.3	237.8	580.3	140.0
Group IV.	.65	4.7	5.3	195.5	517.0	92.2
Group V.	1.16	5.0	4.2	184.3	445.1	70.8
Group VI.	1.12	10.0	4.5	158.3	357.0	83.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I.	3.25	22.4	33.6	227.4	361.3	119.7
Group II.	2.00	22.3	31.0	231.2	496.2	160.0
Group III.	1.94	14.6	25.1	230.9	499.0	124.8
Group IV.	1.07	9.9	28.3	199.8	504.5	103.6
Group V.	.77	10.6	13.9	149.9	369.6	82.0
Group VI.	1.03	11.4	13.5	117.6	267.2	61.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.	5.19	97.1	59.1	313.0	707.4	141.4
Group II.	4.65	66.6	56.5	390.2	1,123.6	264.7
Group III.	2.83	35.5	32.9	205.2	590.3	201.0
Group IV.	2.35	22.1	16.1	242.6	902.1	148.0
Group V.	1.26	16.3	9.5	210.9	765.2	115.8
Group VI.	1.71	13.4	13.2	164.4	439.1	77.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.	4.86	33.2	44.1	226.8	631.4	113.6
Group II.	4.44	27.5	25.5	238.5	742.8	183.7
Group III.	2.55	16.0	7.8	203.4	1,037.1	160.5
Group IV.	.76	7.3	3.8	193.4	718.5	128.8
Group V.	1.46	11.9	6.5	196.9	676.4	122.0
Group VI.	1.12	9.9	7.1	142.9	330.7	74.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC ²						
Group I.	12.83	73.4	103.9	302.9	882.9	263.0
Group II.	16.63	96.2	145.9	605.3	1,521.9	343.3
Group III.	10.37	58.9	209.8	373.2	1,277.2	187.5
Group IV.	14.61	59.3	309.5	421.5	1,332.1	225.1
Group V.	8.93	27.1	146.0	273.9	892.1	138.2
Group VI.	8.87	35.1	101.2	238.3	576.1	132.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.	15.92	82.9	106.6	460.8	959.0	186.0
Group II.	15.72	60.4	97.8	435.0	966.2	351.6
Group III.	17.80	35.6	81.5	406.9	946.5	220.3
Group IV.	12.33	57.0	115.0	349.7	953.2	169.6
Group V.	11.86	51.2	145.3	322.2	926.2	234.1
Group VI.	12.94	25.9	62.7	164.7	216.5	63.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.	15.76	54.6	118.3	392.3	1,078.0	245.2
Group II.	12.40	46.5	88.3	486.8	1,530.4	275.6
Group III.	10.62	33.1	84.4	310.4	1,031.1	211.6
Group IV.	7.93	35.0	108.8	315.2	1,252.9	190.1
Group V.	5.62	16.0	39.3	233.3	781.7	107.9
Group VI.	13.90	32.5	62.4	234.0	514.1	108.9
MOUNTAIN						
Group I.	5.89	91.5	20.2	656.3	1,311.4	201.6
Group II.	3.33	36.0	40.7	556.2	1,366.6	335.5
Group III.	5.95	112.3	88.5	545.2	1,766.5	377.6
Group IV.	5.29	53.3	23.2	362.0	1,996.2	413.2
Group V.	2.55	30.9	18.5	289.9	1,385.4	169.0
Group VI.	4.68	30.8	37.8	246.2	667.9	124.1
PACIFIC						
Group I.	5.07	152.6	71.2	552.3	1,420.8	601.8
Group II.	3.12	76.0	46.4	481.6	1,476.4	532.8
Group III.	2.46	65.5	31.6	440.8	1,805.7	349.9
Group IV.	1.81	43.5	25.6	429.6	1,696.8	381.9
Group V.	2.88	63.2	36.2	455.1	2,175.3	566.5
Group VI.	3.18	37.8	30.8	352.1	1,449.1	391.2

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.

² Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1943 is shown in table 30. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 24 and 29 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.				No reports received			
Akron, Ohio	14	207	104	1,089	453	1,688	630
Alameda, Calif.		5	7	72	11	321	107
Albany, N. Y.	7	11	27	177	57	320	179
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	6	4	115	29	527	94
Alexandria, La.	1	23	174	96	45	392	82
Alexandria, Va.	2	22	181	144	59	524	59
Alhambra, Calif.		13		169	28	390	77
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	12	13	70	24	100	6
Allentown, Pa.		2	1	152	67	385	132
Alton, Ill.	2	12	24	62	12	121	31
Altoona, Pa.	2	5	4	245	18	351	64
Amarillo, Tex.	2	14	7	200	118	442	128
Amsterdam, N. Y.	3			17	11	55	23
Anderson, Ind.	8			192	54	222	141
Ann Arbor, Mich.			2	76	56	546	47
Anniston, Ala.	8	7	8	72	44	108	59
Appleton, Wis.				33	26	396	14
Arlington, Mass.				64	10	146	11
Arlington, Va.	5	6	28	145	76	566	50
Asheville, N. C.	8	10	244	213	103	401	45
Ashland, Ky.	2	30	12	68	25	172	35
Atlanta, Ga.	58	322	252	1,469	636	3,066	789
Atlantic City, N. J.		11	61	262	345	563	96
Auburn, N. Y.	1			4	20	204	38
Augusta, Ga.	8	39	36	238	66	703	76
Aurora, Ill.		10	1	38	27	154	76
Austin, Tex.	14	16	94	371	45	1,033	153
Bakersfield, Calif.		7	8	160	101	753	188
Baltimore, Md.	100	604	1,223	2,225	1,115	4,364	2,423
Bangor, Maine		3		47	28	230	60
Baton Rouge, La.	2	11	77	146	65	203	59
Battle Creek, Mich.		10	17	177	40	577	94
Bay City, Mich.	3	4		157	21	559	125
Bayonne, N. J.				No reports received			
Beaumont, Tex.	7	30	65	260	62	638	182
Belleville, Ill.		2	2	30	16	122	25
Belleville, N. J.			9	46	7	81	23
Bellingham, Wash.	1	1		35	18	133	28
Belmont, Mass.		1		33	14	98	3
Beloit, Wis.	2			57	28	391	23
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	62	42	185	9	94	278
Berkeley, Calif.	2	41	32	351	74	892	116
Berwyn, Ill.		9	1	47	18	102	13
Bethlehem, Pa.				Only 6 months received			
Beverly, Mass.				23	10	91	5
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	13	1	63	29	184	49
Binghamton, N. Y.		2	2	126	79	681	78
Birmingham, Ala.	53	148	239	1,222	503	1,942	328
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	1	104	21	94	48
Bloomington, Ill.		4	12	61	26	142	96
Boise, Idaho		2		143	35	343	206
Boston, Mass.	6	242	158	728	631	1,474	2,767
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	18	19	484	357	1,197	423
Bristol, Conn.				30	20	129	4
Brockton, Mass.	1	8	7	169	48	247	81
Brookline, Mass.		4	1	163	45	224	81
Buffalo, N. Y.	17	48	182	415	253	1,328	802
Burbank, Calif.		9	3	144	59	550	194
Burlington, Iowa		1		56	5	213	31
Burlington, Vt.		1		38	25	284	24
Butte, Mont.	1	59	7	79	19	196	96
Cambridge, Mass.	1	28	19	364	44	485	208
Camden, N. J.	5	64	90	383	142	441	250
Canton, Ohio	4	68	80	353	173	767	221

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		5		39	39	575	53
Central Falls, R. I.		1		60	9	100	42
Charleston, S. C.				Only 11 months received			
Charleston, W. Va.	6	209	258	372	223	477	178
Charlotte, N. C.	19	46	301	506	245	1,273	187
Chattanooga, Tenn.	26	86	81	623	153	1,151	258
Chelsea, Mass.	1	3	23	121	30	141	33
Chester, Pa.	7	29	39	191	38	157	84
Chicago, Ill.	160	3,992	1,594	9,192	4,365	9,727	2,753
Chicopee, Mass.			2	52	23	119	44
Cicero, Ill.	1	34	53	119	46	150	42
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	378	263	2,030	665	3,427	657
Clarkburg, W. Va.		1	1	96	8	119	31
Cleveland, Ohio	56	761	223	1,736	481	6,561	997
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		15		154	17	198	39
Clifton, N. J.		2	3	116	33	95	28
Clinton, Iowa		2		46	17	226	23
Colorado Springs, Colo.		4	2	61	89	755	133
Columbia, S. C.	9	41	97	249	229	1,068	228
Columbus, Ga.	10	37	37	224	190	906	185
Columbus, Ohio	7	249	86	1,735	671	2,114	619
Concord, N. H.		1		36	12	73	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6	14	25	231	120	641	251
Council Bluffs, Iowa			2	60	14	261	57
Covington, Ky.	6	13	14	212	22	250	51
Cranston, R. I.	1	2	7	81	25	189	26
Cumberland, Md.		3	5	74	51	166	66
Dallas, Tex.	64	143	407	1,763	294	4,794	656
Danville, Ill.		17	9	93	16	223	65
Danville, Va.	11	24	71	112	55	368	44
Davenport, Iowa	2	5		143	20	720	78
Dayton, Ohio	26	159	118	741	188	2,804	935
Dearborn, Mich	3	29	29	269	166	673	219
Decatur, Ill.	2	7	20	241	20	504	61
Denver, Colo.	19	295	65	2,116	553	3,675	650
Des Moines, Iowa	3	28	24	324	100	1,117	336
Detroit, Mich	97	1,957	2,036	6,504	1,833	14,662	3,403
Dubuque, Iowa		1	1	56	14	274	45
Duluth, Minn.	2	15	2	179	120	924	187
Durham, N. C.	6	20	337	201	38	214	140
East Chicago, Ind.	3	21	36	236	69	396	57
East Cleveland, Ohio		9		146	10	212	23
Easton, Pa.		1	5	79	17	129	23
East Orange, N. J.	1	29		183	14	118	60
East Providence, R. I.		2	1	31	6	118	15
East St. Louis, Ill.	9	65	124	161	98	407	137
Eau Claire, Wis.			3	41	26	198	36
Elgin, Ill.	1	1	5	47	16	193	22
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	15	18	246	106	447	59
Elkhart, Ind.	3		2	73	46	394	26
Flinnira, N. Y.		1		53	23	406	70
El Paso, Tex.	6	60	66	274	116	675	270
Elyria, Ohio	1	2	4	39	20	156	13
Enid, Okla.	2	2	8	75	9	198	15
Er e, Pa.	4	23	17	220	53	572	175
Evanson, Ill.	1	15	16	98	76	492	52
Evansville, Ind.	11	58	62	471	211	1,733	639
Everett, Mass.			2	144	10	509	96
Everett, Wash.		4	2	442	113	441	155
Fall River, Mass.		21					
Fargo, N. Dak.		7	2	49	28	202	60
Fitchburg, Mass.		1	2	85	8	160	33
Flint, Mich.	2	52	134	673	316	2,007	292
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1			27	18	156	25
Fort Smith, Ark.	2	11	13	95	55	460	98

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	23	25	330	151	1,372	356	
Fort Worth, Tex.	35	52	164	762	172	2,424	538
Fresno, Calif.	1	82	42	385	163	1,231	420
Gadsden, Ala.	3	1	95	75	51	254	80
Galesburg, Ill.		4	2	58	7	113	26
Galveston, Tex.				No reports received			
Garfield, N. J.		3	6	88	18	96	15
Gary, Ind.	11	196	203	695	201	953	254
Glendale, Calif.		18	9	243	83	966	157
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	18	11	520	106	2,242	316
Great Falls, Mont.		7	7	86	51	640	106
Green Bay, Wis.	1	2		64	17	182	32
Greensboro, N. C.	3	21	361	333	125	615	147
Greenville, S. C.	11	12	87	196	101	499	71
Greenwich Town, Conn.			3	30	9	38	8
Hackensack, N. J.	1	6	21	96	22	155	45
Hagerstown, Md.	1	15	13	98	47	353	65
Hamilton, Ohio	2	8	22	43	23	268	104
Hamilton Township, N. J.		15	10	162	30	225	23
Hammond, Ind.	2	53	12	319	92	764	106
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	48	6	140	97	291	73
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	32	54	255	141	747	226
Hartford, Conn.	2	123	105	1,342	394	1,849	447
Haverford Twp., Pa.		3		38	10	43	6
Haverhill, Mass.	1		2	98	19	125	26
Hazleton, Pa.				Only 11 months received			
Highland Park, Mich.	1	47	18	390	78	430	120
High Point, N. C.	4	5	141	120	22	262	36
Hoboken, N. J.				Only 11 months received			
Holyoke, Mass.				Only 5 months received			
Honolulu, T. H.	14	14	47	943	373	1,467	195
Houston, Tex.	65	292	168	2,600	616	5,455	890
Huntington, W. Va.	2	22	98	263	111	552	77
Huntington Park, Calif.		20	1	209	77	458	113
Hutchinson, Kans.		2		81	17	367	26
Indianapolis, Ind.	13	207	192	1,600	627	3,650	1,424
Inglewood, Calif.		4	1	143	58	425	71
Irvington, N. J.	1	2	3	246	32	227	49
Jackson, Mich.	1	21	36	153	95	627	125
Jackson, Miss.	9	12	92	242	94	744	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	27	170	227	1,155	732	2,199	500
Jamesstown, N. Y.		4	4	35	18	102	21
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	16	9	53	18	126	41
Johnstown, Pa.		7		61	27	159	43
Joliet, Ill.		15	1	86	31	274	57
Joplin, Mo.				No reports received			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	14	3	183	49	855	119
Kansas City, Kans.	15	94	34	418	96	604	126
Kansas City, Mo.	27	215	101	676	387	2,162	346
Kearny, N. J.	1		2	104	24	79	45
Kenosha, Wis.	1	3	1	63	12	359	40
Kingston, N. Y.			5	42	23	116	23
Knoxville, Tenn.	15	38	161	307	251	987	517
Kokomo, Ind.		2	7	123	26	238	66
La Crosse, Wis.	1	3	9	99	32	965	95
La Fayette, Ind.		11	3	110	32	412	25
Lakewood, Ohio		4	3	169	16	271	62
Lancaster, Pa.			7	126	27	316	40
Lansing, Mich.		3	13	195	81	957	110
Laredo, Tex.	1	2	21	87	16	402	48
Lawrence, Mass.	1	13	6	207	34	219	108
Lebanon, Pa.	1	13	3	29	11	142	30
Leviston, Maine		3	1	61	19	206	37
Lexington, Ky.	9	41	116	320	128	682	98

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio	1	16	15	174	83	464	154
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1	0	111	36	578	110
Little Rock, Ark.	10	44	33	249	(¹)	823	125
Long Beach, Calif.	5	151	62	950	(¹)	2,063	980
Lorain, Ohio		13	19	93	35	381	78
Los Angeles, Calif.	79	2,430	877	7,716	5,687	16,075	9,485
Louisville, Ky.	40	377	446	2,000	1,514	2,306	914
Lowell, Mass.		9	7	256	61	290	106
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.		4	6	88	46	268	31
Lubbock, Tex.	2	1	37	86	40	622	18
Lynchburg, Va.	3	6	64	130	38	262	60
Lynn, Mass.	1	25	14	311	126	774	122
Macon, Ga.	16	40	161	327	176	1,021	211
Madison, Wis.	1	13	3	246	103	378	197
Malden, Mass.		23		172	37	281	87
Manchester, N. H.	1		6	78	11	301	20
Mansfield, Ohio	1	9	9	125	36	237	55
Marion, Ind.	1	1	2	69	25	253	48
Marion, Ohio	1	4		66	37	377	30
Mason City, Iowa				25	(¹)	100	8
Massillon, Ohio	1	23	19	96	17	215	33
Maywood, Ill.		6	4	34	11	123	15
McKeesport, Pa.	1	15	5	104	22	136	48
Medford, Mass.	1	2		74	14	164	26
Melrose, Mass.		2		148	4	114	12
Memphis, Tenn.	47	204	276	910	409	1,761	394
Meriden, Conn.		3		109	20	210	50
Meridian, Miss.	6	15		133	17	176	6
Miami, Fla.	33	116	336	1,016	334	957	458
Miami Beach, Fla.		4	4	148	90	203	93
Michigan City, Ind.				Only 2 months received			
Middletown, Conn.				33	15	109	14
Middleton, Ohio	4	7	11	98	58	404	48
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	73	57	903	366	3,712	625
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	69	27	823	571	1,969	639
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	3	2	42	18	200	26
Mobile, Ala.	18	62	55	362	167	917	390
Moline, Ill.	1	3	11	59	26	230	40
Monroe, La.	3	7	2	68	32	258	69
Montclair, N. J.	1	6	15	96	31	187	30
Montgomery, Ala.	17	13	68	327	35	430	102
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	3	20	52	16	108	43
Muncie, Ind.	3	10	15	130	26	357	137
Muskegon, Mich.	2	16	14	264	57	392	141
Muskogee, Okla.	3	52	3	206	65	414	68
Nashua, N. H.		1		29	6	125	4
Nashville, Tenn.	23	122	156	841	253	1,237	575
New Albany, Ind.	2	10	1	70	23	122	36
Newark, N. J.	25	254	393	1,501	559	1,788	1,349
Newark, Ohio	1	2	7	64	7	359	69
New Bedford, Mass.		23	19	567	123	923	104
New Britain, Conn.	1	11	2	141	17	381	77
New Brunswick, N. J.				Only 4 months received			
Newburgh, N. Y.	1		3	146	28	166	36
New Castle, Pa.			3	86	23	163	134
New Haven, Conn.	2	25	21	425	143	971	256
New London, Conn.	1	9	4	56	41	178	77
New Orleans, La.	63	177	426	397	476	1,505	1,456
Newport, Ky.	3	49	46	141	36	281	67
Newport, R. I.	1	2	2	53	35	264	63
Newport News, Va.	7	113	175	345	276	824	213
New Rochelle, N. Y.	2	1	14	75	27	146	44
Newton, Mass.			2	148	(¹)	405	58
New York, N. Y.	201	1,043	2,440	6,061	(¹)	10,321	7,526
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4	25	44	224	105	284	137

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary —break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norfolk, Va.	41	247	227	1,487	575	1,910	915
Norristown, Pa.	9	15	67	17	67	50	50
North Bergen, N. J.	1	4	1	108	20	106	32
Norwalk, Conn.				Only 6 months received			
Norwood, Ohio		4		28	24	162	12
Oakland, Calif.	19	579	337	1,969	451	4,571	1,774
Oak Park, Ill.	35	4	147	33	318	36	36
Ogden, Utah	9	42	7	238	113	960	216
Oklahoma City, Okla.	12	59	182	892	246	3,090	517
Omaha, Nebr.	10	47	100	491	146	1,140	491
Orange, N. J.		9	43	123	12	110	24
Orlando, Fla.	12	8	11	145	69	447	84
Oshkosh, Wis.				63	19	541	22
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	1	4	47	6	161	62
Owensboro, Ky.	1	8	6	131	44	377	74
Paducah, Ky.	3	14	44	89	12	224	58
Parkersburg, W. Va.		2	3	81	13	170	50
Pasadena, Calif.	1	21	21	336	145	1,141	193
Passaic, N. J.		12	38	202	56	298	77
Paterson, N. J.	4	26	113	379	69	262	328
Pawtucket, R. I.		13	29	198	72	462	101
Pensacola, Fla.	10	21	40	197	68	370	79
Peoria, Ill.	3	24	13	257	71	607	208
Perth Amboy, N. J.		4	79	67	93	155	89
Petersburg, Va.	4	17	63	165	61	263	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	90	691	637	3,154	879	1,726	2,219
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	101	59	446	167	1,526	313
Pittsburgh, Pa.	34	491	141	1,985	403	1,170	1,286
Pittsfield, Mass.	2		3	125	32	183	25
Plainfield, N. J.	1	2	13	90	30	241	38
Pontiac, Mich.	2	24	16	176	69	361	246
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	2	25	51	17	644	131
Port Huron, Mich.	2	11	8	114	32	217	45
Portland, Maine	3	31	12	428	173	753	272
Portland, Ore.	13	411	173	2,493	1,260	4,689	1,504
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	13	13	139	51	378	54
Portsmouth, Va.	10	84	207	280	179	1,056	214
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2		16	62	44	443	25
Providence, R. I.	3	17	22	692	247	757	536
Pueblo, Colo.	2	31	45	195	22	362	131
Quincy, Ill.	1	6	4	62	11	474	25
Quincy, Mass.				No reports received			
Racine, Wis.		6	5	102	42	552	79
Raleigh, N. C.	4	5	67	227	13	225	122
Reading, Pa.		25	12	298	64	506	122
Revere, Mass.				No reports received			
Richmond, Ind.	1	4	4	65	40	142	46
Richmond, Va.	30	164	265	881	563	3,085	579
Riverside, Calif.	1	7	14	99	62	449	128
Roanoke, Va.	7	4	28	141	49	449	57
Rochester, Minn.		2	3	48	12	196	19
Rochester, N. Y.	3	22	34	652	138	1,576	448
Rockford, Ill.		7	6	64	65	595	72
Rock Island, Ill.	1	14		110	20	302	58
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1		67	75	26	453	33
Rome, Ga.	4	3	18	73	4	179	29
Rome, N. Y.		1	1	28	12	215	54
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	5		79	6	178	57
Sacramento, Calif.	5	184	97	712	325	2,256	501
Saginaw, Mich.	1	9	24	233	81	1,063	131
St. Joseph, Mo.	6	15	12	211	62	644	83
St. Louis, Mo.	56	319	692	2,229	(1)	5,629	1,122
St. Paul, Minn.	1	65	45	718	174	1,850	212
St. Petersburg, Fla.	3	13	4	325	76	798	21
Salem, Mass.					52	18	65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary —break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.		6	3	84	66	760	113
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	54	61	534	193	1,856	503
San Angelo, Tex.	4	4	6	79	16	133	24
San Antonio, Tex.	33	169	688	840	256	1,904	496
San Bernardino, Calif.	4	36	38	228	73	641	238
San Diego, Calif.	5	99	91	657	616	2,197	1,554
San Francisco, Calif.	31	1,067	755	2,861	1,047	5,848	3,847
San Jose, Calif.	1	10	10	132	48	1,190	305
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	13	13	136	71	1,008	125
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	5	5	155	64	490	125
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	49	30	356	164	1,210	264
Savannah, Ga.	16	43	181	119	409	1,764	277
Schenectady, N. Y.		1	10	182	92	385	185
Scranton, Pa.	1	15	24	235	66	269	117
Seattle, Wash.	17	258	75	2,164	778	3,846	2,135
Sharon, Pa.	1	6	2	57	21	32	31
Sheboygan, Wis.	2	2		43	5	185	44
Shreveport, La.	9	8	56	119	67	722	92
Sioux City, Iowa	1	29	5	309	91	671	190
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	8	2	174	74	404	150
Somerville, Mass.		23	2	327	37	293	122
South Bend, Ind.		39	40	429	195	1,390	270
South Gate, Calif.		29	1	222	51	508	104
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	16	20	148	58	547	114
Spokane, Wash.	1	46	45	489	128	1,416	290
Springfield, Ill.	1	46	13	175	52	684	260
Springfield, Mass.	2	6	23	264	142	629	217
Springfield, Mo.		3	8	200	41	742	56
Springfield, Ohio	2	26	4	157	45	480	108
Stamford, Conn.		7	2	154	114	374	60
Steubenville, Ohio	2	23	11	125	18	189	59
Stockton, Calif.	5	98	10	345	165	1,328	250
Superior, Wis.		4	4	86	21	412	79
Syracuse, N. Y.		20	2	474	149	1,449	505
Tacoma, Wash.	6	56	32	387	171	1,236	431
Tampa, Fla.	14	70	91	536	304	1,596	530
Taunton, Mass.				No reports received			
Teaneck, N. J.			1	48	4	28	6
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	13	14	235	58	605	95
Toledo, Ohio	11	171	102	979	372	2,743	769
Topeka, Kans.	4	24	12	345	32	504	244
Torrington, Conn.	1		4	27	3	51	12
Trenton, N. J.	3	81	102	464	144	639	196
Troy, N. Y.		6	15	194	33	191	124
Tucson, Ariz.	2	11	30	168	107	1,027	163
Tulsa, Okla.	17	133	117	898	321	1,770	390
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3	4	37	52	37	279	32
Tyler, Tex.	3	1	23	66	12	144	50
Union City, N. J.	1			87	6	79	85
University City, Mo.		5	1	124	41	198	25
Upper Darby, Pa.	2	11	26	135	9	261	43
Utica, N. Y.	1	9	7	122	80	590	104
Waco, Tex.	11	11	156	134	44	605	58
Waltham, Mass.	1	1	5	97	20	311	45
Warren, Ohio	2	25	11	148	26	516	116
Warwick, R. I.			2	28	73	56	
Washington, D. C.	76	413	420	1,833	1,262	5,665	1,587
Washington, Pa.		4	1	60	13	72	60
Waterbury, Conn.		14		216	131	272	211
Waterloo, Iowa		6		88	13	526	67
Watertown, Mass.		1		55	6	76	19
Watertown, N. Y.			5	92	47	451	60
Waukegan, Ill.		9	13	88	58	144	47
Wausau, Wis.			1	33	15	246	11
Wauwatosa, Wis.		2		49	5	198	9

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1943, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary, break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.	—	3	—	57	30	309	29
West Hartford, Conn.	—	—	—	81	25	154	11
West Haven, Conn.	—	—	—	Only 4 months received	—	—	—
West New York, N. J.	—	—	—	No reports received	—	—	—
West Orange, N. J.	1	—	—	68	15	103	14
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	18	45	144	54	485	73
Wheeling, W. Va.	—	13	6	185	39	218	53
White Plains, N. Y.	—	2	37	35	25	118	34
Wichita, Kans.	2	14	24	308	80	1,030	185
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3	17	50	217	91	728	99
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	10	7	113	43	161	80
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	—	3	23	55	10	132	6
Williamsport, Pa.	—	12	8	70	14	294	50
Wilmington, Del.	3	183	18	499	274	1,341	279
Wilmington, N. C.	18	112	1,050	167	312	807	180
Winston-Salem, N. C.	4	13	123	344	76	548	68
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	—	2	79	11	103	15
Woonsocket, R. I.	—	2	2	86	14	139	51
Worcester, Mass.	1	82	27	774	276	705	365
Wyandotte, Mich.	—	3	2	42	18	137	31
Yakima, Wash.	6	2	121	137	—	757	72
Yonkers, N. Y.	3	9	32	186	50	313	89
York, Pa.	—	—	—	Only 1 month received	—	—	—
Youngstown, Ohio	7	202	111	704	58	929	446
Zanesville, Ohio	—	23	—	167	9	324	60

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

Supplementary offense reports received monthly during 1943 from police departments of the larger cities furnish additional details concerning the nature of the crimes committed, and the information based on such reports appears in tables 31-33.

The 58 cities with a combined population of 17,986,114 represented in table 31 reported a 9.5 percent increase in rapes. Further analysis discloses a 15.5 percent increase in forcible rapes and a 1.6 percent increase in statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent).

The over-all figures for robberies showed a decrease in 1943, but highway robberies continued the increase reflected in 1942, showing a 5.6 percent increase. On the other hand, the marked reduction in oil station robberies which occurred during 1942 continued in 1943 as shown by a decrease of 72.7 percent last year.

Burglaries during 1943 increased 2 percent in the cities represented in this compilation. Residence burglaries committed during daytime increased 7.2 percent, whereas nighttime residence burglaries showed a reduction of 10.6 percent. This is possibly attributable to the fact that gasoline rationing and other wartime conditions caused more people to be home in the early evening hours, thereby decreasing nighttime burglaries, while on the other hand increased employment

of women has undoubtedly resulted in many dwelling places being entirely unoccupied during the daytime with an upward trend in burglaries during those hours.

Nonresidence burglaries increased 9.4 percent during the night hours but showed no substantial change in the number committed during daytime.

Larcenies subdivided according to value of property stolen reflected an 18.8 percent increase in those instances where the property was valued at \$50 or more. On the other hand, thefts of property valued from \$5 to \$50 decreased 9.8 percent, and thefts of articles valued at less than \$5 showed a reduction of 13 percent. When larcenies are subdivided according to the nature of the theft, it is observed that cases of pocket-picking increased 39.5 percent and purse-snatching 22.9 percent. On the other hand, shoplifting showed a decrease of 6.2 percent, thefts of auto accessories a decrease of 56.4 percent, and other thefts from autos a decrease of 9.7 percent.

The cities represented in the tabulation showed a 21.1 percent increase in the number of automobiles stolen. During 1943, 96.8 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered, as indicated in the following figures for the 58 cities represented in tables 31 and 32:

	1942	1943
Number of automobiles stolen.....	36,814	44,572
Number of automobiles recovered.....	36,084	43,153
Percent recovered.....	98.0	96.8

On the average the cities represented in tables 31-33 showed increases in the number of burglaries and auto thefts committed but showed a decrease in the number of robberies and larcenies. However, the average value of property stolen per offense showed a substantial increase for each offense category: For robbery, +7.3 percent; burglary, +21.7 percent; larceny, +30.8 percent; and auto theft, +6.7 percent. It is significant to note that notwithstanding the fact that the number of property crimes reported decreased 1.0 percent, the total value of property stolen increased 25.8 percent, from \$29,248,598.44 in 1942 to \$36,787,647.18 in 1943.

Table 33 reflects the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered, subdivided by type of property, during 1942 and 1943. The compilation reveals that in 1942, 66.7 percent of the stolen property was recovered, whereas in 1943 the corresponding figure was 66.9 percent. Notwithstanding this slight percentage increase, the value of property recovered by the police in the cities represented rose from \$19,448,106.47 in 1942 to \$24,511,646.04 in 1943. The percentage of stolen property recovered is highest in the case of automobiles and lowest in the case of furs. Exclusive of automobiles, the cities represented in table 33 reported property stolen during 1943

amounting to \$14,198,342.16 and recoveries of \$3,037,926.80 (21.4 percent of the value of property stolen).

TABLE 31.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1942-43; 58 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 17,986,114*

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1942	1943	
Rape:			
Forcible.....	1,175	1,357	+15.5
Statutory.....	893	907	+1.6
Total.....	2,068	2,264	+9.5
Robbery:			
Highway.....	9,873	10,422	+5.6
Commercial house.....	3,126	2,664	-14.8
Oil station.....	922	252	-72.7
Chain store.....	54	47	-13.0
Residence.....	663	673	+1.5
Bank.....	30	18	-40.0
Miscellaneous.....	526	633	+20.3
Total.....	15,194	14,709	-3.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	21,495	19,213	-10.6
Committed during day.....	9,517	10,199	+7.2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	30,988	33,892	+9.4
Committed during day.....	3,594	3,595	0.0
Total.....	65,594	66,899	+2.0
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
\$50 and over.....	23,675	28,134	+18.8
\$5 to \$50.....	115,247	103,994	-9.8
Under \$5.....	35,387	30,775	-13.0
Total.....	174,309	162,903	-6.5
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking.....	2,856	3,985	+39.5
Purse-snatching.....	4,645	5,707	+22.9
Shoplifting.....	5,364	5,030	-6.2
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	28,771	25,975	-9.7
Auto accessories.....	30,383	13,246	-56.4
Bicycles.....	31,910	29,896	-6.3
All others.....	70,380	79,064	+12.3
Total.....	174,309	162,903	-6.5

TABLE 32.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1942-43; 58 cities over 100,000; total population, 17,986,114*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change
Robbery.....	15,194	14,709	-3.2	\$1,401,121.10	\$1,455,755.19	+3.9	\$92.22	\$98.97	+7.3
Burglary.....	65,594	66,899	+2.0	4,597,578.66	5,706,919.41	+24.1	70.09	85.31	+21.7
Larceny—theft.....	174,309	162,903	-6.5	5,764,073.69	7,044,994.69	+22.2	33.07	43.25	+30.8
Auto theft.....	36,814	44,572	+21.1	17,485,824.99	22,579,977.89	+29.1	474.98	506.60	+6.7
Total.....	291,911	289,083	-1.0	29,248,598.44	36,787,647.18	+25.8	100.20	127.26	+27.0

TABLE 33.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1942-43; 57 cities over 100,000; total population, 17,885,598

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	1942		1943		Per-cent recovered	
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered		
Currency, notes, etc.	\$3,544,874.23	\$454,587.88	12.8	\$4,622,386.37	\$666,815.51	14.4
Jewelry and precious metals	2,365,098.31	513,365.36	21.7	2,641,319.46	547,389.12	20.7
Furs	540,919.82	50,192.45	9.3	638,815.94	83,294.61	13.0
Clothing	1,286,320.91	260,448.89	20.2	1,412,808.37	311,019.50	22.0
Locally stolen automobiles	17,432,121.19	16,975,324.26	97.4	22,419,161.90	21,473,719.24	95.8
Miscellaneous	3,966,567.09	1,194,192.63	30.1	4,582,922.02	1,429,408.06	29.3
Total	29,135,901.55	19,448,105.47	66.7	36,617,504.06	24,511,646.04	66.9

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1943.

Urban and rural crimes are tabulated separately under the Uniform Crime Reporting system. The data presented in the foregoing tabulations are based on reports received from police departments in urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data for the rural areas are not yet available but the information on hand is presented in table 34. The offenses shown are those reported by 985 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 107 village officers.

TABLE 34.—Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1943, as reported by 985 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 107 village officers

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggra- viated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Offenses known.....	964	625	1,830	2,274	4,879	18,733	31,783	9,528

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 35 the available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States. Included are the figures reported by the first and fourth Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City and the County of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law-enforcement officers policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1943

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bu- glary— breaking or en- tering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	4	-----	8	9	25	13	7
Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 16,094; number of offenses known.....	2	-----	2	4	-----	20	-----
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known.....	14	14	47	943	373	1,467	195
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	2	-----	13	224	49	215	40
Isthmus of Panama:							
Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	8	25	19	92	134	1,049	143

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1942-43.

Table 36 presents the estimated number of major crimes in the United States during the past 2 years and discloses increases in the number of rapes, burglaries, and auto thefts. Decreases are reflected in the remaining types of crimes.

The conditions reflected by this compilation are obviously not such as to justify a feeling of satisfaction in view of the fact that we have increases in three classifications, notwithstanding that several million of the Nation's young men have been removed from civilian life for the duration. This increase is a reflection of the more frequent participation by youth in the commission of crimes, as is shown in more detail in the section of this publication dealing with data compiled from the fingerprint records of arrested persons.

During the average day last year, 3,785 crimes of the types shown in the tabulation were estimated to have occurred. This means 158 per hour. On the average day there were 27 criminal homicides, 29 rapes, and 136 other felonious assaults. There were also 124 robberies, 745 burglaries, 2,209 larcenies, and 514 auto thefts.

The estimates for both 1942 and 1943 are based on monthly reports received from approximately 2,100 cities representing a combined population in excess of 65,000,000. Any study of annual crime trends should be accompanied by a reference to table 25 and the text preceding it.

It is recognized that the larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value. However, it is also noted that the estimated total of major crimes does not include miscellaneous crimes

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

Key
1942
1943

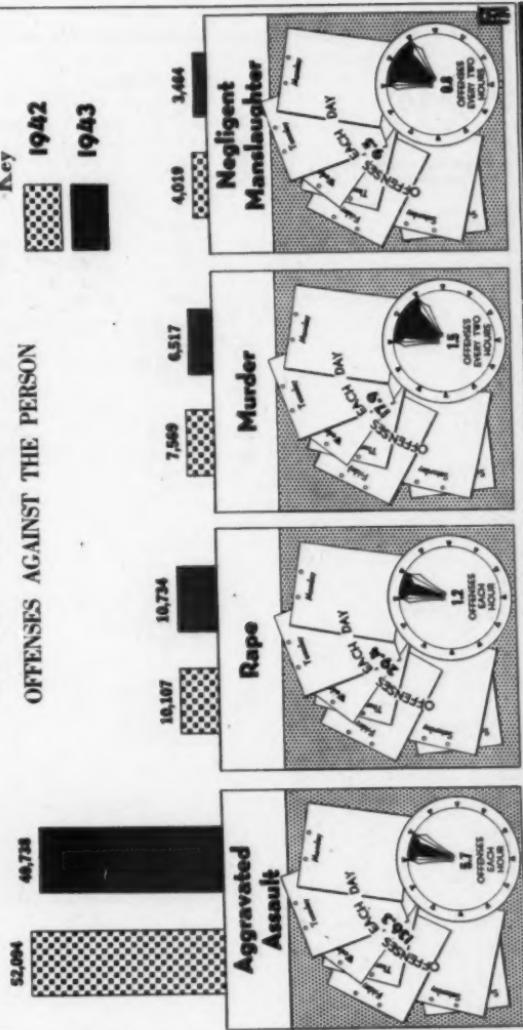


FIGURE 14.

of a serious nature, such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, et cetera. It is therefore believed that the estimated totals set out in table 36 are conservative.

TABLE 36.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1942-43*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1942	1943	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,569	6,517	-1,052	-13.9
Manslaughter by negligence	4,019	3,464	-555	-13.8
Rape	10,107	10,734	+627	+6.2
Robbery	47,126	45,268	-1,858	-3.9
Aggravated assault	52,094	49,738	-2,356	-4.5
Burglary	266,147	271,884	+5,737	+2.2
Larceny	882,061	806,325	-75,736	-8.6
Auto theft	167,625	187,751	+20,126	+12.0
Total	1,436,748	1,381,681	-55,067	-3.8

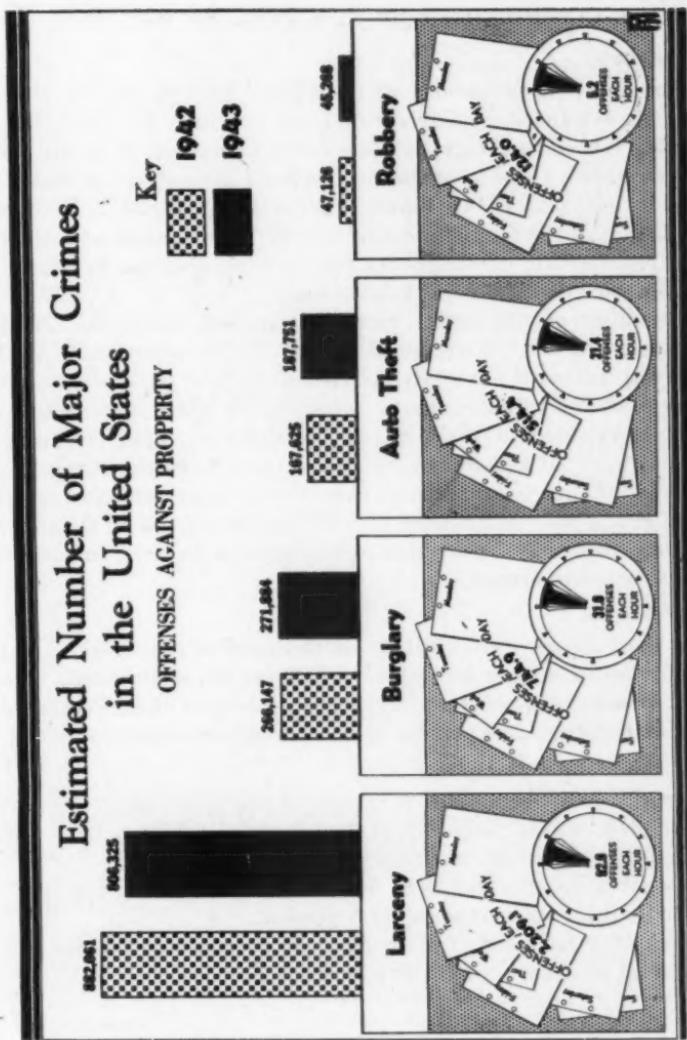


FIGURE 15

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the 1943 calendar year the FBI examined 490,764 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably smaller than the 585,988 examined in 1942. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

More than 35 percent (175,150) of the records examined during 1943 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 129,393, constituting 26.4 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during 1943 numbered 411,642, which represents a 20.2 percent decrease from the 515,635 cards received during 1942.

Female arrest records increased, however, from 70,353 during 1942 to 79,122 in 1943, an increase of 12.5 percent.

The following are some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during 1943 as compared with 1942:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Burglary.....	-5.4	+33.2	Disorderly conduct.....	-15.4	+31.3
Larceny.....	-16.2	+6.8	Drunkenness.....	-26.1	+1.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	-34.3	+15.8	Vagrancy.....	-27.3	+24.6

The number and percentage of arrests by sex during 1943 are presented in Table 37.

TABLE 37.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,688	4,070	618	1.0	1.0	0.8
Robbery.....	10,827	10,251	576	2.2	2.5	.7
Assault.....	34,668	30,611	4,057	7.1	7.4	5.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	23,791	23,053	738	4.8	5.6	.9
Larceny—theft.....	44,498	37,603	6,893	9.1	9.2	8.7
Auto theft.....	10,921	10,681	240	2.2	2.6	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	7,674	6,662	1,012	1.6	1.6	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,417	2,115	302	.5	.5	.4
Arson.....	622	558	64	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,880	3,424	456	.8	.8	.6
Rape.....	5,861	5,861	—	1.2	1.4	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,263	2,483	6,780	1.9	2.6	8.6
Other sex offenses.....	12,020	8,111	3,909	2.5	2.0	5.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,361	1,184	177	.3	.3	.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	5,550	5,204	346	1.1	1.3	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	7,710	7,292	418	1.6	1.8	.5
Liquor laws.....	6,775	5,508	1,267	1.4	1.3	1.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	18,392	17,505	887	3.7	4.3	1.1
Road and driving laws.....	4,745	4,641	104	1.0	1.1	.1
Parking violations.....	54	52	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	4,549	4,400	149	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct.....	35,319	26,627	8,692	7.2	6.5	11.0
Drunkenness.....	111,031	99,262	11,739	22.6	24.1	14.8
Vagrancy.....	35,013	22,749	12,264	7.1	5.5	15.5
Gambling.....	13,630	12,901	1,029	2.8	3.1	1.3
Suspicion.....	41,364	33,035	8,329	8.4	8.0	10.5
Not stated.....	2,230	1,636	594	.5	.4	.8
All other offenses.....	31,612	24,131	7,481	6.4	5.9	9.5
Total.....	490,764	411,642	79,122	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Age.

There were 112,281 males and females under voting age arrested and fingerprinted during 1943. This amounts to 22.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition there were 64,444 (13.1 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 176,725 (36.0 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 66,981 (13.6 percent). The resultant total is 243,706 (49.7 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Although there was a 7.6 percent decrease in the number of arrests of males under 21 years of age (due entirely to the decrease in arrests of males aged 18 to 20) the figures again show that youths play a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. For males and females combined the following figures represent the portion of offenses committed by persons under 21: Larceny, 37.1 percent; robbery, 39.3 percent; burglary, 55.8 percent; and auto theft, 65.1 percent. These percentages are somewhat higher than those for

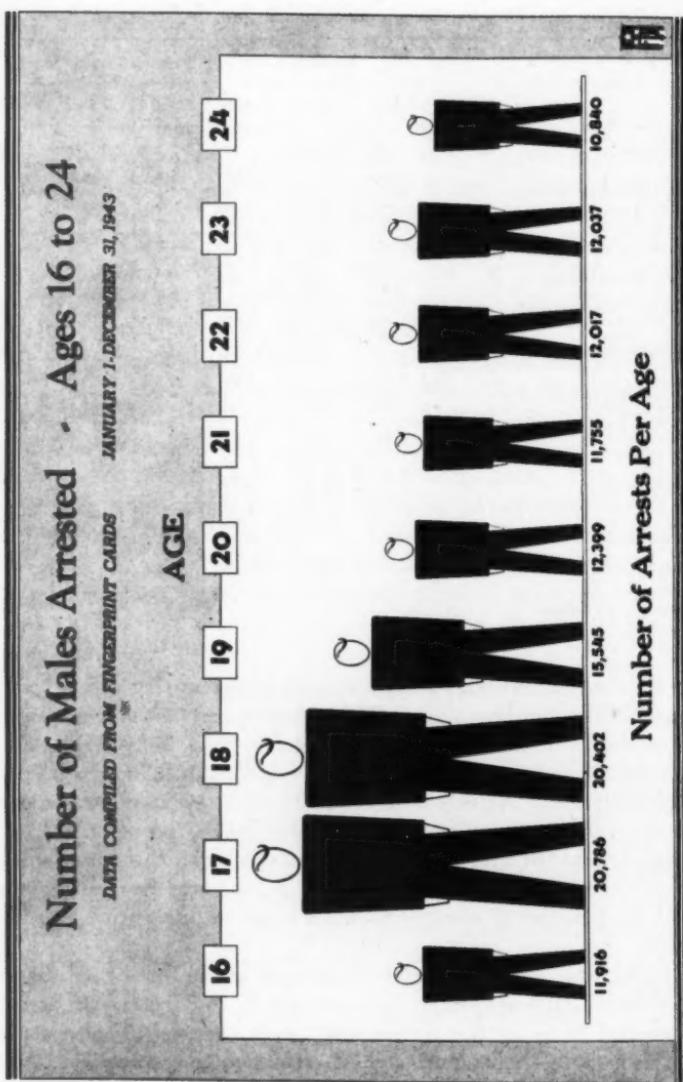


FIGURE 16.

1942, which is partially the result of the decrease in the number of arrests of persons 21 years of age and over.

During 1943, there were 104,630 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 44,047 (42.1 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youth in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1943, 36.0 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 60.0 percent of those charged with robbery, 69.1 percent of those charged with burglary, 51.5 percent of those charged with larceny, and 81.4 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during 1943 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1943 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests	Age	Number of arrests
18.....	26,294	22.....	16,978
17.....	23,746	20.....	16,778
19.....	21,325		

For males and females combined, there was a slight decrease in arrests of those under 21 years of age, from 112,486 in 1942 to 112,281 in 1943 (-0.2 percent). However, arrests of persons less than 18 years old increased 26.3 percent, while arrests of persons in the 18-20 age group decreased 13.6 percent.

As would be expected under existing wartime conditions, figures for the separate sexes show different trends in certain age groups. Boy arrests under 18 increased 23.4 percent and girl arrests under 18 increased 49.4 percent. On the other hand, whereas boy arrests in the 18-20 age bracket decreased 24.1 percent, girl arrests in this age group increased 47.4 percent. The over-all data for female arrests show increases at all ages up to 30, but the increase was 47.9 percent among those under 21 years of age, 16.4 percent for ages 21-24, and only 0.8 percent for ages 25-29. On the other hand, male arrests show a 9.5 percent decrease at age 18, and more substantial decreases at all higher ages.

Age 17 predominated in the frequency distribution of male arrests during 1943, the first time since these tabulations were started by the F B I in 1932. Age 18 was second in the frequency of arrests. The top position occupied by age 17 results partially from the decreases in

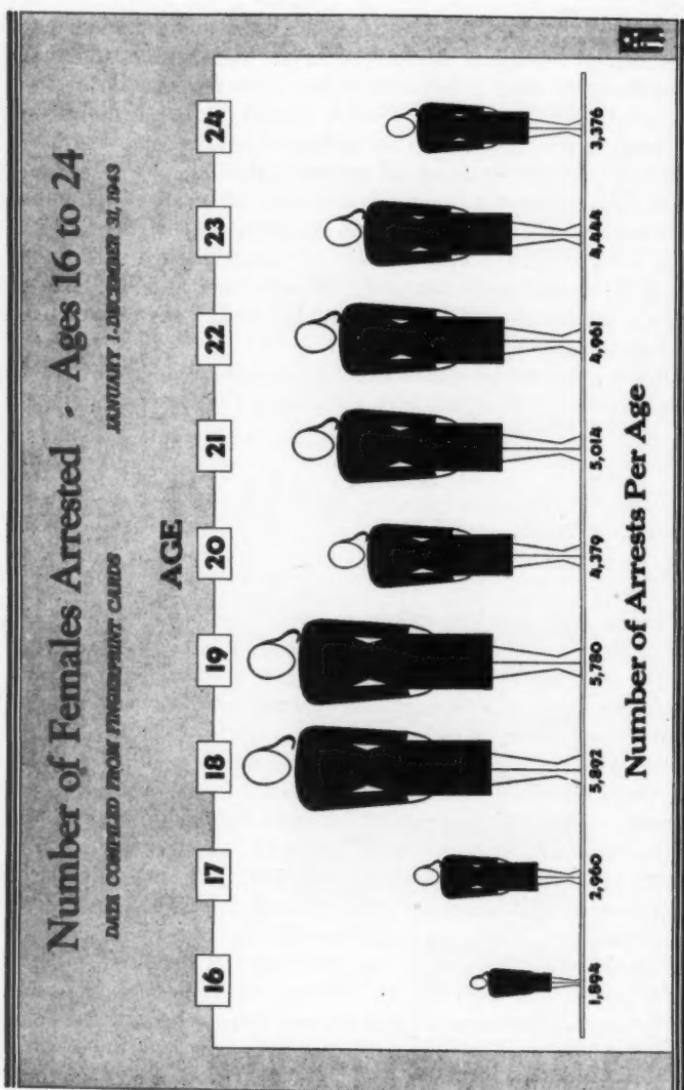


FIGURE 17.

arrests in older age groups; nevertheless, it should be noted that male arrests for age 17 increased 27.7 percent during 1943.

Arrests during 1943 of males under 18 years of age increased 39.8 percent for rape, 39.0 percent for robbery, 27.7 percent for burglary, and 23.4 percent for auto theft as compared with 1942.

Female arrests in 1943 occurred most frequently at age 18, followed by age 19. This, too, is a new development in the data, occurring for the first time in 12 years. In 1942, age 22 predominated, followed by age 21; and in prior years ages 21-23 usually predominated in the frequency of female arrests. In 1943, female arrests at age 18 increased 54.3 percent, and at age 19 the increase was 52.9 percent.

As previously indicated the figures for girls under 21 years of age disclose a 47.9 percent increase, from 15,068 in 1942 to 22,292 in 1943.

For offenses against common decency the number of girls under 21 years of age arrested during 1943 increased 56.9 percent. This general category includes such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and commercialized vice, and other sex crimes, such as adultery and fornication.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft and related offenses) arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 30.1 percent; for miscellaneous violations arrests increased 53.2 percent; but for assaults and homicides there was a decrease of 5.5 percent.

The seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem is more clearly seen when it is remembered that the increase in female arrests during 1943 is in addition to a similar substantial increase which occurred in 1942. When compared with arrests in 1941, the figures for 1943 show that arrests of girls under 21 increased 130.4 percent. These figures indicate that the factors contributing to delinquency are still very powerful, and point to the need for each community to intensify its efforts to stop the rising tide of delinquency and juvenile crime. All of the constructive influences which an aroused community can provide are urgently needed to combat this menace to our internal strength.

TABLE 38.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Age												Total all ages						
	Not known	Under 16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	9	18	29	65	108	153	126	120	130	154	177	150	820	665	630	457	350	518	
Robbery	18	63	104	429	847	1,131	979	702	645	649	454	1,754	1,063	639	446	215	160	10,827	
Burglary—breaking or entering	35	58	79	372	514	1,112	1,441	1,221	1,122	1,387	1,191	614	2,482	1,683	4,533	3,309	2,211	3,189	
Burglary—theft	19	283	1,002	2,514	6,553	1,612	1,168	932	842	1,608	1,694	1,740	633	1,231	833	511	572	34,688	
Arson—theft	28	123	570	2,405	3,885	3,609	2,632	1,969	1,740	1,644	1,355	5,641	3,879	1,985	2,697	44,498	10,921	1,272	
Auto theft	5	345	516	1,294	5,157	1,063	714	558	458	471	311	1,034	446	250	131	178	62	10,924	
Embezzlement and fraud	5	6	22	101	210	283	259	235	235	294	236	1,204	1,144	950	789	601	750	7,674	
Embezzlement and fraud of public property; buying, receiving, etc.	1	19	17	68	117	121	78	62	77	79	95	71	325	328	275	248	166	2,417	
Larceny	2	223	6	29	42	446	21	18	22	12	14	9	606	64	68	31	442	91	622
Forgery and counterfeiting	5	35	39	130	213	281	201	163	166	180	159	127	473	385	276	215	244	3,860	
Swindling	7	25	43	222	365	472	390	340	270	268	270	228	933	661	420	206	222	550	
Violation and commercialized vice	6	14	29	97	223	545	511	433	577	580	439	1,252	948	630	376	423	9,263		
Violent sex offenses	3	27	39	184	326	511	537	637	555	483	483	1,945	1,572	1,351	1,013	731	1,285		
Narcotic drug laws	1	2	5	9	25	36	39	42	44	43	36	230	202	180	180	194	146		
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	7	12	16	173	335	335	232	246	225	210	223	174	883	772	601	390	321	366	
Offenses against family and children	6	2	3	6	30	85	110	174	209	284	288	306	1,601	1,462	1,206	833	510	563	
Alcohol, liquor laws	10	4	6	38	103	147	136	125	150	162	158	174	931	1,035	950	894	658	1,074	
Driving while intoxicated	13	6	12	43	127	216	244	294	343	351	432	2,648	3,085	3,212	2,909	1,977	2,646		
Food and driving laws	5	3	0	84	229	233	205	220	189	220	180	823	704	496	354	204	265		
Parking violations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5		
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7	6	26	105	254	360	263	200	161	185	192	190	746	635	312	231	245		
Olderly conduct	13	91	141	702	1,567	2,077	1,761	1,388	1,454	1,493	1,221	5,385	4,557	3,796	2,934	2,147	3,120		
Drunkennes	113	35	72	334	598	554	1,691	1,404	1,772	1,987	1,947	1,513	12,355	15,633	10,827	12,452	111,031		
Impaired driving	114	34	132	193	840	2,054	5,006	2,459	1,721	1,815	1,744	5,461	5,965	1,643	1,733	3,744	35,013		
Impaired driving	16	6	15	111	2,345	2,887	2,983	2,771	2,983	3,237	3,386	2,077	2,065	2,157	1,335	1,744	15,930		
Impaired driving	35	562	630	1,490	3,218	2,402	1,910	1,785	1,702	1,625	1,319	4,597	2,837	2,611	1,815	2,650	41,364		
Impaired driving	1	2	10	1,946	2,542	2,159	1,787	1,285	1,256	1,243	1,167	905	3,109	3,848	3,023	2,230	3,112		
All other offenses	29	1,375	1,103	1,946	2,542	2,159	1,787	1,285	1,256	1,243	1,167	905	3,109	3,848	3,023	2,230	3,112		
Total...	455	5,275	5,063	13,810	23,746	26,294	21,325	16,778	16,769	16,978	16,451	14,210	66,961	55,573	46,962	34,091	40,917	490,764	

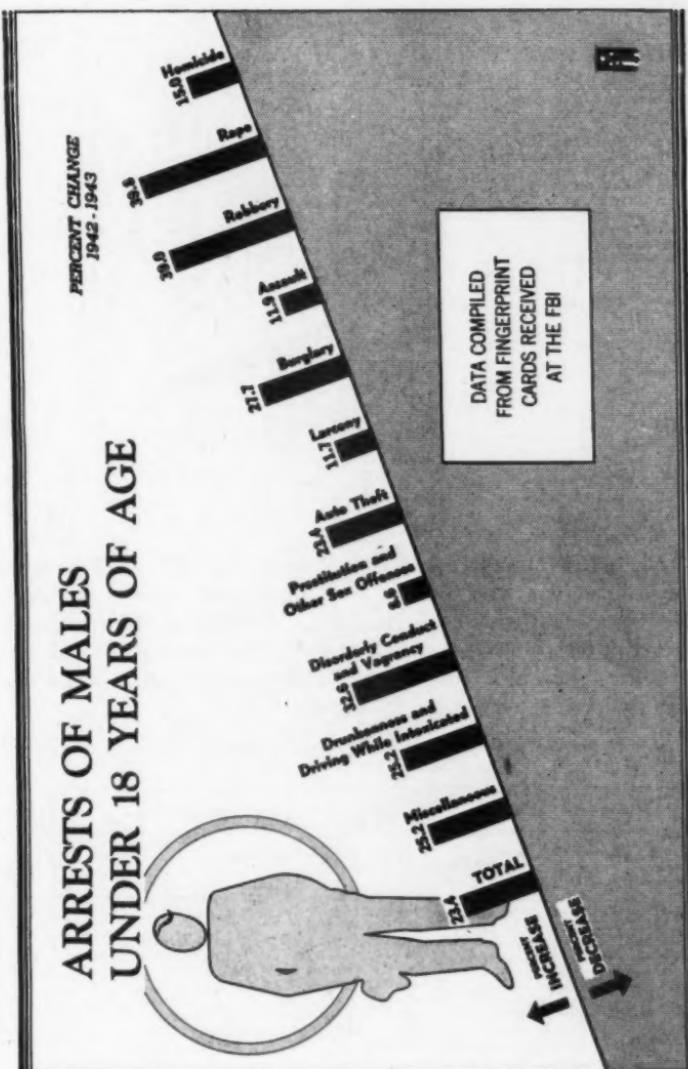


FIGURE 18.

TABLE 39.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1943

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,688	619	1,239	13.2	26.4
Robbery	10,827	4,255	6,492	39.3	60.0
Assault	34,668	4,733	9,661	13.7	27.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	23,791	13,284	16,443	55.8	69.1
Larceny—thief	44,498	16,506	22,918	37.1	51.5
Auto theft	10,921	7,114	8,892	65.1	81.4
Embezzlement and fraud	7,674	1,137	2,171	14.8	28.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,417	502	824	20.8	34.1
Arson	622	187	244	30.1	39.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,980	1,062	1,674	27.4	43.1
Rape	5,861	1,846	2,930	32.2	50.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,283	1,852	3,983	20.0	43.0
Other sex offenses	12,030	2,101	4,099	17.5	34.1
Narcotic drug laws	1,361	117	282	8.6	29.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	5,550	1,369	2,201	24.7	39.7
Offenses against family and children	7,710	410	1,497	5.3	19.4
Liquor laws	6,775	559	1,203	8.3	17.8
Driving while intoxicated	18,392	882	2,302	4.8	12.5
Road and driving laws	4,745	1,066	1,894	22.5	39.9
Parking violations	53	6	13	11.3	24.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,549	1,234	1,992	27.4	43.8
Disorderly conduct	35,319	7,737	12,334	21.9	37.8
Drunkenness	111,031	6,058	13,908	5.5	12.5
Vagrancy	35,013	10,455	16,689	29.9	47.7
Gambling	15,930	1,174	2,421	8.4	17.4
Suspicion	41,364	13,326	19,825	32.2	47.9
Not stated	2,230	453	826	20.3	37.0
All other offenses	31,612	12,197	16,768	38.6	53.0
Total	490,764	112,281	176,725	22.9	36.0

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 490,764 arrest records examined, 234,087 (47.7 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 51.1 and for females the percentage was 29.8. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records, and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the F B I.

TABLE 40.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1943

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	77.6	Parking violations ¹	41.5
Drunkenness	58.9	Suspicion	41.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	58.6	Rape	41.2
Robbery	58.1	Prostitution and commercialized vice	41.1
Embezzlement and fraud	54.3	Disorderly conduct	40.5
Vagrancy	51.9	Weapons	40.3
Liquor laws	49.1	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	38.7
Burglary	47.1	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	37.8
Assault	45.9	Driving while intoxicated	37.7
Larceny	45.6	Criminal homicide	37.4
Gambling	45.4	Arson	37.1
Offenses against family and children	44.1	Other sex offenses	34.2
Auto theft	43.9	Road and driving laws	33.8
All other offenses	42.3		

¹ Only 53 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

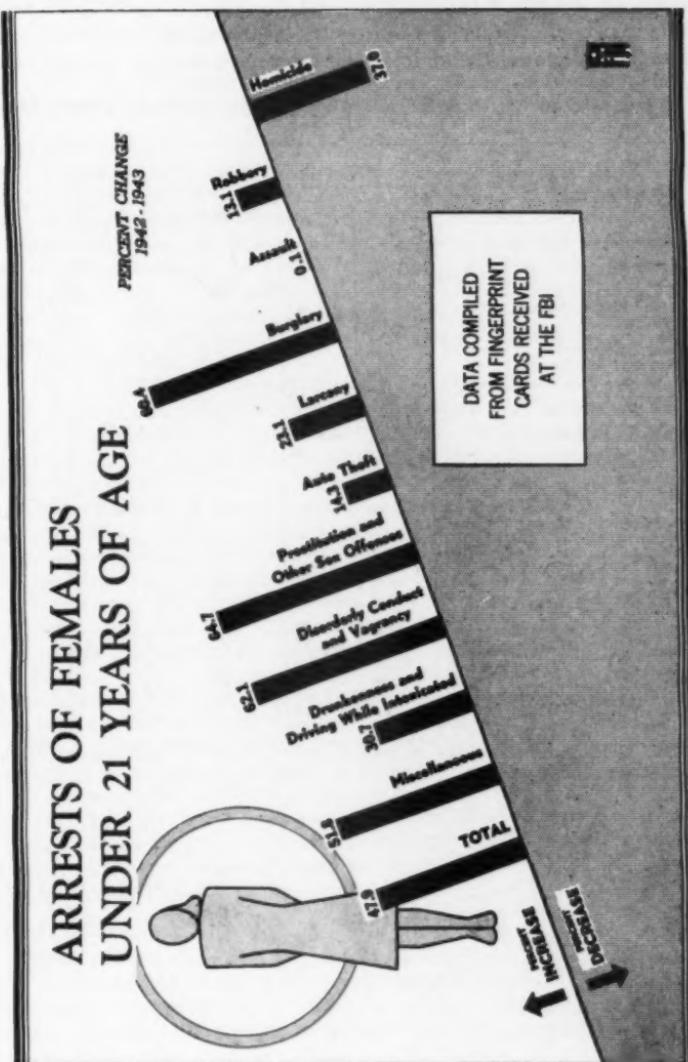


FIGURE 19.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 18,384, members of the white race represented 358,254 of the 490,764 arrest records received, while 125,339 were Negroes, 5,438 Indians, 499 Chinese, 102 Japanese, and 1,132 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 41.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1943*

Offense charged	Race						
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total all races
Criminal homicide.....	2,514	2,107	35	7	.....	25	4,688
Robbery.....	6,004	4,674	90	10	.....	49	10,827
Assault.....	19,052	15,206	187	21	28	174	34,668
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17,217	6,379	142	7	2	44	23,791
Larceny—theft.....	29,039	15,089	287	11	10	62	44,498
Auto theft.....	9,018	1,801	86	2	1	13	10,921
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,321	1,303	31	4	5	10	7,674
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,473	925	4	2	2	11	2,417
Arson.....	466	149	5	1	.....	1	622
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,340	500	33	1	2	4	3,880
Rape.....	4,308	1,436	60	17	1	39	5,561
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	6,216	2,872	150	10	.....	15	9,263
Other sex offenses.....	9,949	1,960	72	10	.....	29	12,020
Narcotic drug laws.....	806	347	10	169	1	28	1,361
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,403	2,964	21	14	.....	38	5,550
Offenses against family and children.....	6,203	1,352	47	3	.....	15	7,710
Liquor laws.....	3,956	2,776	34	3	3	3	6,775
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,026	1,172	161	2	.....	31	18,392
Road and driving laws.....	3,633	1,078	24	2	1	7	4,745
Parking violations.....	42	10	.....	1	.....	.....	53
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,305	1,208	29	1	.....	6	4,549
Disorderly conduct.....	25,262	9,681	383	13	9	71	35,319
Drunkenness.....	94,819	13,746	2,308	15	10	133	111,031
Vagrancy.....	25,323	9,042	557	25	2	64	35,013
Gambling.....	6,326	7,388	22	85	11	98	13,930
Suspicion.....	28,252	12,714	298	16	8	76	41,364
Not stated.....	1,709	484	34	.....	.....	3	2,230
All other offenses.....	24,062	7,056	328	47	6	83	31,612
Total.....	358,254	125,339	5,438	499	102	1,132	490,764

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto-theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.
13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.
14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.
17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.
18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.
19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.
20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.
24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.
25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.
26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.
27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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